

OPEN LISTS AT ROCHESTER

DEMOCRATS ANXIOUS FOR DEFINITE WORD FROM GAYNOR.

Charles Frank Brown's Name Added to the Roll of Candidates, Which Includes Havens, Osborne, Sulzer, Shepard, Gerard, Parker and Herriek.

The Democratic State convention is to assemble at Rochester on September 29. Chairman John A. Dix of the State committee, who is now touring the State, will come to town this week and discuss with Democrats the temporary chairmanship and various other details of the convention. The Democratic primaries are to be held in the up-State counties and cities on Tuesday. There is one notable contest, that in Onondaga county. The contest there is between Harry S. Patten, sitting member of the State committee, and William Townsend. Mr. Patten has been opposed and always beaten by the regular Democrats of Onondaga, but in 1908 at the Carnegie Hall convention he was made State committeeman under the resolution giving the convention power to name State committeemen. This resolution was a new departure. By its sixteen rightfully elected State committeemen were unseated, and there has been a bad feeling over the matter ever since. It has taken acute form in Onondaga county for the reason that Mr. Patten in years gone by has been incessantly and overwhelmingly defeated by the regular Democrats of the county. He has had Democrats in New York city who win or lose on Tuesday and his delegates would be seated at Rochester and that he would be continued as State committeeman. The regular Democrats of Onondaga county, led by William Townsend and his friends, say that Mr. Patten has no foundation for his assertions, that they have talked with Chairman Dix and other Democrats and have been informed that only rightfully elected delegates are to be seated at Rochester and only rightfully elected committeemen recognized.

There is also a contest in Ulster county between the friends of Alton B. Parker and Supreme Court Justice Briggs, the latter desiring to control the delegates to the State convention for the reason that he is a candidate for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals on the ticket to be dependent upon Judge Parker. Judge Parker has been the undisputed leader of the Democratic party of Ulster county for thirty years.

A sub-committee of the Democratic State committee, headed by Edward M. Shepard, is preparing a platform to be submitted to the committee on resolutions. It was stated yesterday that some of the points embodied in the Democratic State platform, of which Mr. Shepard and Mr. Dix are members, will be included in the platform. Among the planks, it is said, will be one for direct nominations along the lines of the Grady-Frisbie bill which was defeated at Albany last winter and which retains the convention system. In some respects it is similar to the Moad-Phillips bill which the Legislature passed. It retained the convention system and it was vetoed by Gov. Hughes.

There is the greatest eagerness on the part of all Democrats from all parts of the State to know the real physical condition of Mayor Gaynor. In many counties of the State Mayor Gaynor appears to be the most popular candidate for the Democrats to nominate at Rochester. The information concerning Mayor Gaynor's actual condition differs, one version being that he is getting along well, is sturdy physically and mentally and that he would be able to undertake an arduous campaign. The other report is that Mayor Gaynor improves very slowly and that he could not undertake an arduous campaign. It is believed, will either before the convention assemblies or while it is in session make a public statement of his desires. As it is many Democrats are speaking up for the nomination of Representative James S. Havens of Rochester, who so overwhelmingly defeated George W. Aldridge in the election for Congress in the Monroe district last spring. In any event the Monroe county Democrats are to present Mr. Havens to the convention as a candidate. It is very probable that other candidates will have their friends at Rochester, that Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn will be the champion of the bench in that district until December 31, 1910. He was born in Newburgh in 1844, and was the son of John W. Brown, for many years a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. He was graduated from Yale in 1866, was District Attorney of Orange county for two years, was elected County Judge of the same county in 1877, and in 1882 was elected to the Supreme Court as a Democrat, beating Benjamin F. Tracy, his Republican opponent, by 18,000 votes. When the Second Division of the court was created, he was appointed by Gov. Hill to be one of its members, served until 1897 and then returned to the Supreme Court, where he filled out his term and adopted the Democratic ticket in 1898. The Democratic ticket in 1898 was held in Brooklyn and was dominated by Hugh McLaughlin. Judge Brown was elected to the Supreme Court in 1902. On October 5 Judge Brown sent a letter to Arthur C. Solomon, the chairman of the convention, which nominated him, in which he said:

"At the approaching election I shall cast my vote for the candidates of the Republican party, as I cannot support the candidates nominated at the Chicago convention or give my adherence to the political principles set forth in the platform adopted by that body. While it is with great regret that I am constrained to sever my former political associations, I think you will agree with me that under the circumstances it would be manifestly improper that I should become a candidate for office on the Democratic ticket and that it is best I should withdraw. I shall, therefore, decline the nomination made by the judicial convention."

The Democratic ticket was beaten and Judge Dickey of Newburgh succeeded Judge Brown. There has been no active canvass made for delegates in support of any Democratic candidate for Governor except Mayor Gaynor, Representative Sulzer and Mr. Osborne. A bureau was opened at Fishkill early in the year under the auspices of the Democratic party. It did much of the publicity work for Alton B. Parker for President in 1904, and Mr. Minton's agents have visited nearly every county in the State and organized the gaynor clubs. Mayor Gaynor has said that he knew nothing whatever about this bureau. Mr. Sulzer has visited many of the counties in the State and has spoken in many of the places in support of his candidacy, and he said yesterday that he had done this in the understanding that Mayor Gaynor was not to be a candidate. Mr. Osborne has taken a personal charge of his own canvass and through his agents at Albany has sent thousands of letters to the Democrats of the State telling of his candidacy. He is chairman of the Democratic State League, which, however, is committed to no candidate. The league is to have a meeting at Rochester on the night before the first session of the Democratic

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State convention. The purpose of this meeting, it is stated, is to suggest planks for the platform and not, in spite of a report to the contrary, to suggest for Governor Mr. Johnson or any other candidate now in the field. No Democrat in the regular organizations, and for that matter no Democrat connected with the league spoken of yesterday had the slightest idea what William R. Hearst will do on his arrival in this country on October 1. The independence League, Mr. Hearst's organization, has filed notice at Albany that it will nominate a complete State ticket, candidates for Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, Supreme Court Justices, Congressmen, Senators and Assemblymen. Mr. Hearst in his newspapers has practically advocated the nomination of Supreme Court Justice Gerard for Governor by the regular Democratic State convention. That is about the only plank that the Democrats have at the present moment of Mr. Hearst's ideas for the coming campaign. Mr. Hearst, his friends say, is unalterably opposed to Mr. Hearst. In his newspapers he has left the regular Democrats in the dark as to his connection with non-connection with Col. Roosevelt. In Mr. Hearst's first cable interview he attacked Col. Roosevelt very severely, saying that Col. Roosevelt would sink like a plummet "when the people find him out." In later cable interviews he called upon Col. Roosevelt to join hands with him in defeating the old guard Republicans of the State. To which Col. Roosevelt replied that he would gladly clasp hands with Mr. Hearst for this purpose, and of course there is great mystery among politicians as to the real purpose of the interview between Col. Roosevelt and John Temple Graves, Mr. Hearst's representative, on Friday.

ROOTING AGAINST ROOSEVELT.

Letters to Headquarters Back Up Barnes of Albany.

The Republicans at State headquarters in New York city who are led by William Barnes, Jr., in the fight against Col. Roosevelt's domination of the Saratoga convention have received many letters and telegrams from Republicans of New York and other States urging them to renewed efforts. These Republicans say that if Col. Roosevelt is defeated in New York State his opponents in the party in the middle West and States west of the Missouri River will be encouraged to continue the fight against his return to the Presidency in 1912.

They find no other meaning in Col. Roosevelt's activities at this time than his desire to capture the Republican State convention of New York in order to control the 78 votes of the State to the national convention in 1912. One of the best known Republicans at headquarters said last night: "You will perhaps recall that Senator Foraker of Ohio was a first Republican Senator to look horns with Roosevelt. A year or so after I was talking with him one day and he told me some political dope about his trouble with Teddy. They were discussing some of Roosevelt's proposed measures and Foraker did not approve of them. Finally the President said, speaking of Bryan, 'Senator, I am going to draw every yard from that fellow's pop gun,' meaning that he was going to appropriate everything Bryan stood for."

"Senator Foraker replied: 'But, Mr. President, the Republican party will not approve of them. They will have everything Bryan stands for rammed down its throat.'"

"Well, that is what I propose to do," said Roosevelt.

ROOSEVELT HOME AND MUM.

Rests All Day, for This is the Last Week Before the Big Scrap.

OTTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Mr. Roosevelt returned to Sagamore Hill this morning after his party with the up-State folks in Syracuse yesterday. He spent the day quietly and restfully and did not see any visitors. It is not very often in these strenuous times that the Colonel is able to snatch a day of respite from conferences and impediments and things, and he appreciated the calm of Otter Bay. After his meeting with Woodruff, Hendricks and other members of the old guard yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt said nothing upon which to comment to-night. Nothing of a political nature was developed at Lieut.-Gov. White's dinner in Syracuse, because it was a mixed company of non-partisan friends.

So far as the Saratoga convention is concerned Mr. Roosevelt had nothing to say. He is mum as regards the independence of the State, and he has expressed his unwillingness to stand for such endorsements at the convention it has been in conference. Perhaps the Colonel will say something soon, but when he does it will be in the form of an authoritative statement for publication.

The week which he is to live a busy preparatory to the big scrap at Saratoga. Mr. Roosevelt expects to win up there, and if he goes down it will be after a bitter struggle. He'll come to New York this week and will address a lot of his constituents. In the time that remains before the convention the Colonel counts on doing quite a bit of planning.

E. W. TOWNSEND FOR CONGRESS.

To Be Nominated by Democrats at Montclair Against Congressman Parker.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 18.—Montclair will witness the first Congressional convention that has ever been held in the town, when the Democrats of the Seventh district will assemble in Montclair Club Hall to nominate a candidate to oppose Congressman Richard Wayne Parker at the November election. Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, had accepted an invitation from the Montclair Democratic executive committee to attend the convention and deliver a speech, but at the last moment he was obliged to cancel the engagement.

Edward W. Townsend of Montclair will be nominated for Congress at to-morrow night's convention, and a number of prominent members of the party will make speeches.

The Harlem Property Owners Association at a recent meeting adopted resolutions urging on Mayor Gaynor to refuse a nomination for Governor. The association set forth in the resolutions of the City of New York claim a peculiar right to his services as Mayor, and that should he accept a nomination "because of need municipal government would suffer an irreparable loss."

JULIUS GUTTMAN KILLED.

Member of Banking Firm Victim in Auto Smashing in Paris.

Special Cable Dispatch in THE SUN. PARIS, Sept. 18.—Julius Guttman of the banking firm of Guttman Bros., was killed in an automobile accident to-day at Fontainebleau.

TWO BALLOON RACERS DOWN

TOPEKA AND DRIFTER LAND IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

All of the thirteen starters from Indianapolis have passed Pittsburgh going East, but none is reported to have crossed the Allegheny Mountains. PITTSBURGH, Sept. 18.—The first of the balloons which left Indianapolis last evening to make its official report to the Topeka from Topeka, Kan., which this afternoon alighted on the Rybus farm near Washington, Pa., and about thirty miles from Pittsburgh.

E. G. Cole, president of the Topeka Aero Club, accompanied the aeronaut into telephone communication with Pittsburgh and told of the flight and his experiences. Cole claims to have broken the record, the time and distance in this flight being 402 miles in 20 hours 50 minutes. This breaks the record made last week by the same balloon of 375 miles from Topeka to Tangier, Okla. Cole said to-night:

"The flight was a success in every way. The balloon was never over 5,500 feet above ground and our main height was about 2,000 feet. When we left Indianapolis it looked as if we would be carried out over the lakes, as the wind set in that direction, but it soon changed and we came over into Ohio."

"We passed Columbus this morning at sunrise and there while about 1,500 feet up we struck an air eddy which gave us much trouble, causing us to rise to great height to get out of it. This took up much of our gas and brought us to the earth sooner than we had hoped for this afternoon. Saturday night was surely one of great anxiety for us as it rained almost all the time and was very dark."

A special from Washington this evening says that a small army of people have started to the Rybus farm to help bring the Topeka into Washington before morning. The place of alighting is 45 miles from Washington.

Three of the balloons passed over Pittsburgh about noon to-day, heading for the Allegheny Mountains. After passing Pittsburgh and reaching McKeesport the three balloons, which were already high in the air, came to a temporary grief, running into what seemed to be an eddy formed by wind currents coming down the Youghiogheny Valley and meeting a current from the Monongahela Valley. The balloons went round and round in the invisible whirlpool for a long time. Then the pilots shot their balloons straight up until out of the eddy and all proceeded on their way toward the east.

The coming of the balloons caused much interest throughout western Pennsylvania and there was a slim attendance at Sunday schools and church services after afternoon services. Thousands followed the balloons across the country, taking trolleys where possible and hundreds followed in autos until darkness came and the vehicles had entered the darkness.

Late this evening there came a message from Layton, Pa., in the footlights of the Allegheny Mountains near Uniontown, that the balloons had been carried down by a return current, that mysterious lights had been noticed among the clouds since nightfall and that the balloons were in the air and that the wind was blowing in the direction of the direction taken by the balloons in the afternoon.

Astonishingly, however, a message from the aeronauts who started in the balloon race yesterday afternoon was received (to-day). Early this morning it was learned that they had crossed the Indiana-Ohio State line just before daylight and were going westerly. They were sailing low, but none of the aeronauts dropped out of the race. The balloons were all in the air and that the wind was favorable, though a light rain had fallen in the night, was regarded as an auspicious sign for a long run, and those who projected the race were much gratified.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon Mrs. Carl G. Fisher, whose husband and G. L. Bumbaugh occupied the Indiana II, reported that the balloons had been carried down by a return current, that the balloons had encountered a return current and had not been hindered at any time in the flight, that it was sailing westerly and that Fisher and Bumbaugh had noed no inconvenience during the night.

It now appears that soon after leaving the Speedway the wind, which had been blowing from the west, changed to the west, and that the balloons were carried in an almost direct course due east, passing over Columbus, Ohio, this morning, and were sighted at Pittsburgh just before dark.

All of the thirteen balloons were reported to have passed over Pittsburgh and McKeesport, and another report says that the balloons had encountered a return current and had not been hindered at any time in the flight, that it was sailing westerly and that Fisher and Bumbaugh had noed no inconvenience during the night.

TOWN OUT TO WELCOME PRIEST.

Half New Rochelle Shows Joy at Father McLaughlin's Return.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Joy over the return of Europe to the town of Thomas P. McLaughlin, rector of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, was manifested by half the population of New Rochelle, which turned out to greet him at the railroad station when he arrived this afternoon.

The crowd that packed the station platform and lined the streets consisted not only of the entire membership of his parish but also of members of every Protestant church in the city.

Father McLaughlin arrived to-day on the steamship Arabic and was met on board by a delegation from his church who went out on a revenue cutter. Automobiles of the church members formed by the Federal procession from the local station to the rectory, on Beauchamp place, where nearly 1,000 children greeted him with cheers.

This evening a celebration in Father McLaughlin's honor was held in the New Rochelle Theatre. The United States army band from Fort Slocum furnished the music.

Four months ago Father McLaughlin's parish persuaded him to go to Europe for his health. He made a pilgrimage to Lourdes, took treatment at Baden-Baden and Aix les Bains and says his health has greatly improved.

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LO! A NEW SOCIAL ADJUSTER

ROSCO HIAN BEGINS WITH THE INVOLVO TUBE.

First Experiment in Apartment House Levitation Disturbs a Lady's Pacific Gravity and Entails His Expulsion—But Such Gests is Uncorkable.

A voice which said it was the property of Rosco Hian and which was afterward identified as belonging to Rosco Hian, factotum in an apartment house in the Borough of Queens, called up THE SUN yesterday afternoon and said:

An event, whose importance to the dwellers of Queens is second only to the opening of the Pennsylvania tulip, will occur in the Involvero apartment house this afternoon here. You are cordially invited to send a reporter. The new vertical tubes will be opened. No, they are neither elevators nor dumbwaiters. Take a Flushing car."

The apartment house was found three doors from the sunken vacant lot on the Rocky Hill road, just west of the tract where three Derbyshire cows graze daily. It is four stories high with a two family front and a duplex attic.

It is 40 years old, but whose greatest delight is to have the apartment house dwellers address him as "Boy," showed the vertical tubes, which have been constructed in the cell formed by the superimposed and winding flights of stairs. They work on the principle of a canister's trolley, but are enclosed to indicate privacy.

A person seats himself on a shelf, the attendant shuts the tube door and pulls an elastic rope, a weight is released and the person shoots up to the top floor level where the shelf on which he is seated is sustained by checks like those which guard a roller coaster car on a steep ascent. If one lived on an intermediate floor one then leisurely descends, for as Rosco Hian exclaimed, nobody minds walking downstairs.

A small boy was chosen to make the initial trip. He seated himself on the shelf and was shot upward, wriggling as he went. Unfortunately Rosco Hian had calculated the trajectory of a person weighing 150 pounds avoirdupois and the youth hefted but 130 pounds. He stopped seventeen feet above the roof with head and shoulders protruding from the funnel.

There seemed no way for him to get down. Moreover the neighbors objected to his vantage point, just as the English Channel fleet objects to a seaman aloft on a square rigger in the offing lest he spot a submarine. The boy then used a spear thrower in "Ben-Hur," projected an umbrella to the boy and the boy parachuted discreetly to the roof.

A stout lady was persuaded to try the vertical tube upon Rosco Hian pointing out that she could not possibly be apprehended as the boy had been. The lady descended and was carried away a second time by his native zeal. The lady rose to the level of the third floor. Her Mx G caused her to break the checks at the level of the second floor, she was falling as she landed. Rosco Hian was detected.

"They seem not to be a dovetailed success," he ejaculated, "but the principle is sound and splendid. I know, and it is all my own."

The lady emerged from the basement and knocked him down. Rosco Hian paid no heed but looked at her with indignation and continued:

"Principle, yes. Some say principles are the thing. Some say the man. I am broadminded and exact both. I do not feel discouraged by the few failures. I am 40 years old and I have just made up my mind that the world shall be better for my having lived in it."

The boy, who had been in the apartment house, interrupted Mr. Hian to fire him. Bowing his head in silent acquiescence the factotum resumed:

"There are large fleets of social life. The social unit is losing its value as the social unit and the corporation is taking its place. A sad day when our families are incorporated and regulated by the corporation. Economic conditions must be recognized by statute and regulated or we shall have social chaos."

"Social changes have not kept pace with the changes in the social unit. These vertical tubes were but a utilitarian byproduct of my study of apartment houses. I am as yet undecided whether I shall continue to build such a one. I have but lately lost or turn my attention to some other type of family reaction within modern architectural building construction."

KILLED CROSSING BOWERY.

Lee McLaughlin's Auto Struck a Young Man Who Is Not Identified.

A man crossing the Bowery was knocked down by an automobile and operated by Lee McLaughlin of 145 Penn street, Brooklyn, last night. He died in Gouverneur Hospital two hours later without having regained consciousness.

He seemed to be about 28 years old, was short and stocky and dressed in dark clothes. In a pocket was a card of Charles D. Sheridan, 283 Bowery. There was also a card with a request to notify in case of accident. P. C. Sheridan, Washington, Armstrong county.

BISCUIT POISON WIDESPREAD

MANY WERE MADE ILL BY THE SEARLES FAMILY'S FLOUR.

Biscuits Given to Landlord and Given by Her to a Neighbor Caused Pain in All Who Ate of Them—Chemist Finds Much Arsenic in Sample of the Flour.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 18.—That the twelve people who ate of the arsenic tainted flour in the home of William L. Searles at Contentment Island in Rowayton on September 8 owe their lives to a warning given by Mrs. Paul Harrison, the Searles landlady, was a statement made to-night by Mr. Searles at his summer home.

Mr. Searles also said that Pierre Heritier and his wife Honorine themselves ate of the same flour two hours before they left the Searles house. The very next time the flour was used everybody who tasted things in which it was used became sick.

Mr. Searles said that so thickly scattered was the arsenic it was visible to the naked eye. A chemical analysis of a good sized box of the flour made, he said, by State Chemist Herbert E. Smith of New Haven, revealed the presence of 7 per cent. of arsenic.

In the bench warrant obtained by Assistant State Attorney Carter of this city Heritier and his wife are charged with attempting to kill Mr. and Mrs. Searles. "The evidence is purely circumstantial," said Assistant Prosecutor Carter to-night. "Arsenic was found in the flour and some one put it there. By process of elimination suspicion points only to Heritier and his wife. They were discharged peremptorily by Mr. Searles because their services were unsatisfactory. Whatever evidence we have other than the State chemist's report I do not care to say. There is nothing, however, to show that Heritier or his wife made any threats."

"Heritier and his wife came here on trial for a week," said Mr. Searles to-night. "They were unsatisfactory and at the end of the week we told them we would not keep them. It was on the morning of September 8 we told them this."

"They had their lunch here at 1 o'clock and they both ate of things made from flour from this same barrel. They left here at 3 P. M. The very next meal in which this flour was used made people sick. That night Mrs. Searles and I had five friends to dinner. Every one of them became sick suddenly after eating. The flour was used to make biscuits and to make gravies for meat and fish. Absolutely every one who tasted it became sick. It affected the servants too. The next day Mrs. Paul Harrison, our landlady, ate of the biscuits and she too became ill. When Mrs. Harrison went home to Stamford that night our cook gave her a box of the biscuits."

"I did not know of the biscuits at the time, and of course the cook didn't dream that there was anything the matter with the biscuits. Mrs. Harrison left our place about 5:30. I guess it was two hours later when we got a telephone message from her at Stamford saying that the people there who had eaten of the biscuits were very sick. 'Don't use any more of the flour,' said Mrs. Harrison. We had been puzzled by the illness of our guests and domestics, and this warning alarmed us very much. We called our local physician and told him what Mrs. Harrison had said. He made an examination of the flour, then and it justified the suspicion. You could see with your naked eye the arsenic scattered through it. Then we sent a box of the flour to the State chemist."

"I am informed that he reports finding 7 per cent. of arsenic in the sample. There was a box of rough on rats in our pantry closet. Some one put this rough on rats in that quarter barrel of flour."

"Mr. Searles reported the matter to Assistant State Attorney Carter here and asked for investigation which resulted in last night's arrests."

"Mrs. Harrison was in New York to-day and could not be seen. Her neighbor, Mrs. Brennan, a sister-in-law of Chief of Police Brennan, told Mrs. Harrison happened to warn the Searles. Mrs. Brennan ate of the biscuits brought over by Mrs. Harrison and became sick. She is now in the hospital. A Miss Minnie Keyte of 577 East 120th street, New York, who was visiting Mrs. Brennan, was also made ill and she is now in the hospital for three or four days."

"Mrs. Harrison came home very late late on the afternoon of September 7," said Mrs. Brennan. "I've been sick all the afternoon. I told her I don't feel able to get supper. I told her to lie down and to send her thirteen-year-old son Paul up stairs to have supper with us. Paul came up presently with a plate of the biscuits his mother had brought home. While we were at the table, Miss Keyte, my eleven-year-old daughter Eleanor and myself, Mrs. Harrison knocked on our door."

"She was as white as a ghost. 'I'm so sick,' she said. 'I think I'm going to die. Let me die here, won't you?' I made her lie on a couch and tried by joking to make her forget the illness. She ate and had taken a biscuit. In fifteen minutes Mrs. Harrison's son Paul became very ill."

"Then my daughter Eleanor began to vomit and complain of severe pains in her stomach. I was the next to become sick and was ready to leave for New York. Well, I am lucky to have escaped. I said, 'I'm so sick, I'm going to die. Let me die here, won't you?' I made her lie on a couch and tried by joking to make her forget the illness. She ate and had taken a biscuit. In fifteen minutes Mrs. Harrison's son Paul became very ill."

"The New York officials refused to-day to let Brennan have the arrested couple without such identification. It is planned to bring the Heritiers to Bridgeport forthwith and to try them there at the present session of the Superior Court. They deny attempting to poison Searles or any one else."

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SCHWAB TO MEET PRINCE.

Will Entertain Chinese Minister of Navy on Behalf of the Steel Industry.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel company, Union Iron Works and several allied corporations, arrived in this city this morning in his private car, which was accompanied by a number of his family.

A companying him were Archibald Johnson, first vice-president of the Bethlehem Steel company, and H. S. Snyder, second vice-president of the same corporation. Mr. Schwab and party were met by John A. McGregor and J. T. Tynan of the Union Iron Works and E. S. Higg, Pacific Coast representative of the Bethlehem Steel company, and of whom, I paired to the St. Francis Hotel for lunch. They were later joined by Capt. Ferguson of the Coast Artillery and Admiral Phelps of Yerba Buena training station.

The object of Mr. Schwab's visit to this coast was to inspect the Union Iron Works and to receive as representative of the steel shipbuilding and armor manufacturing interests of this country, Prince Tsai Hsin, Minister of the Chinese navy and uncle of the Emperor, who is expected to arrive to-morrow morning on the Manchuria.

The statement that Mr. Schwab is here to get contracts from the Prince for his plants is denied by all concerned. He will be here to meet the Prince and escort him across the continent in his private car, show him the courtesy of a tour of inspection through the steel plants, and certain him at home in Washington, if these plans meet with the approval of the royal guest.

"The Prince is a very interesting man," said Mr. Schwab. "I'm so sick, I'm going to die. Let me die here, won't you?" I made her lie on a couch and tried by joking to make her forget the illness. She ate and had taken a biscuit. In fifteen minutes Mrs. Harrison's son Paul became very ill."

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